

FIG.1

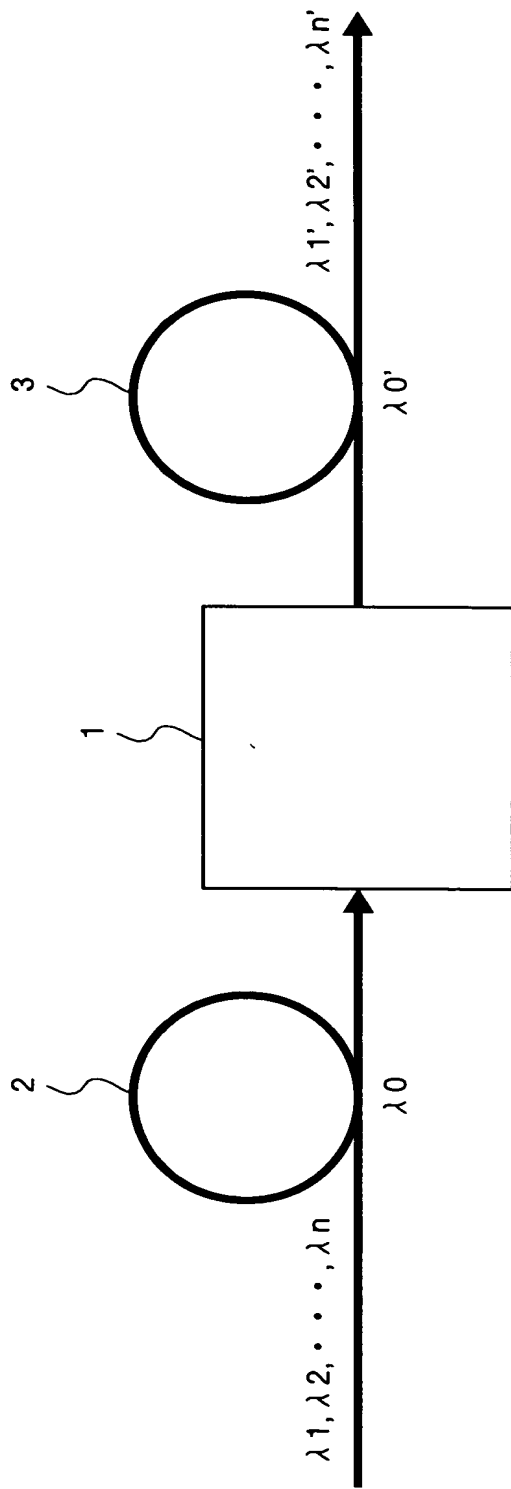


FIG.2A

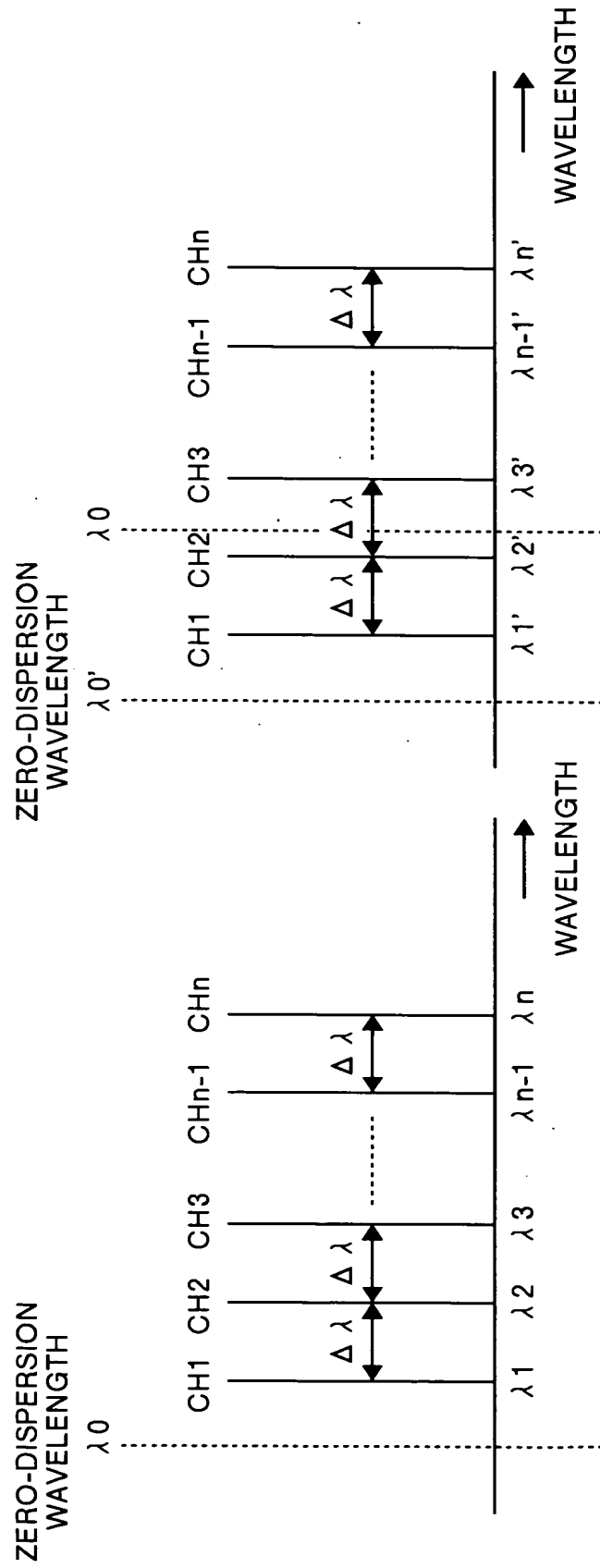


FIG.2B

FIG.3

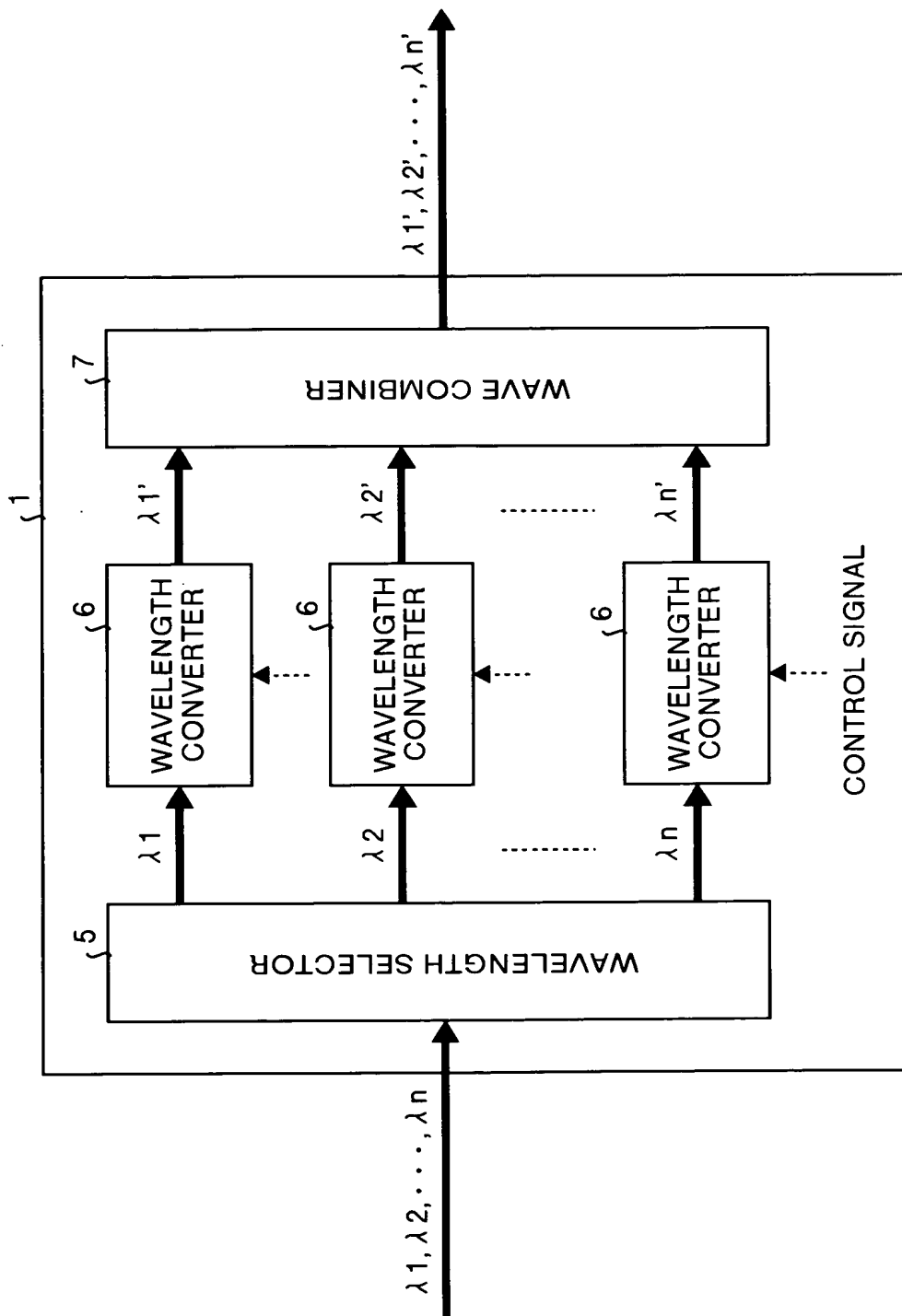


FIG.4

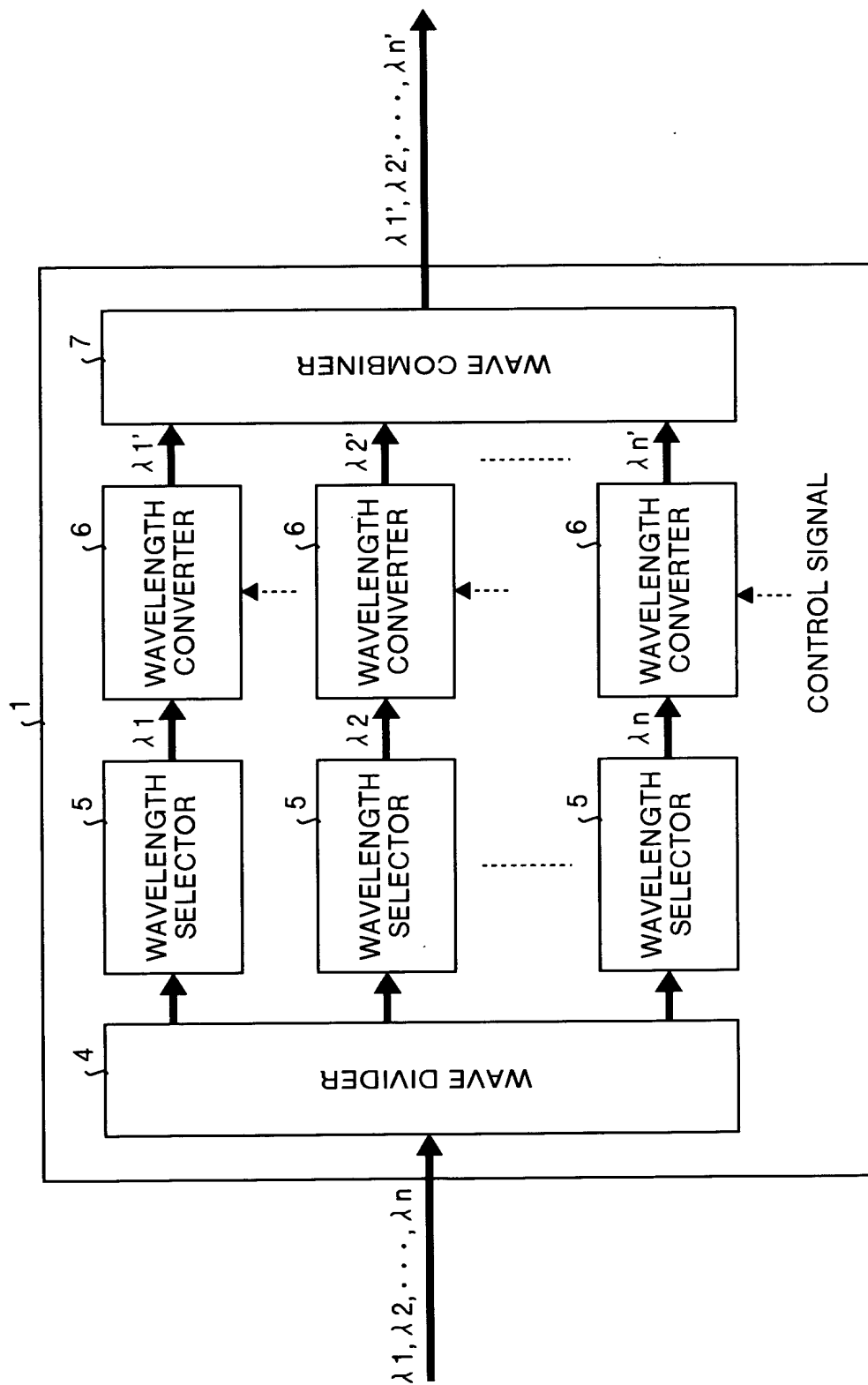


FIG.5

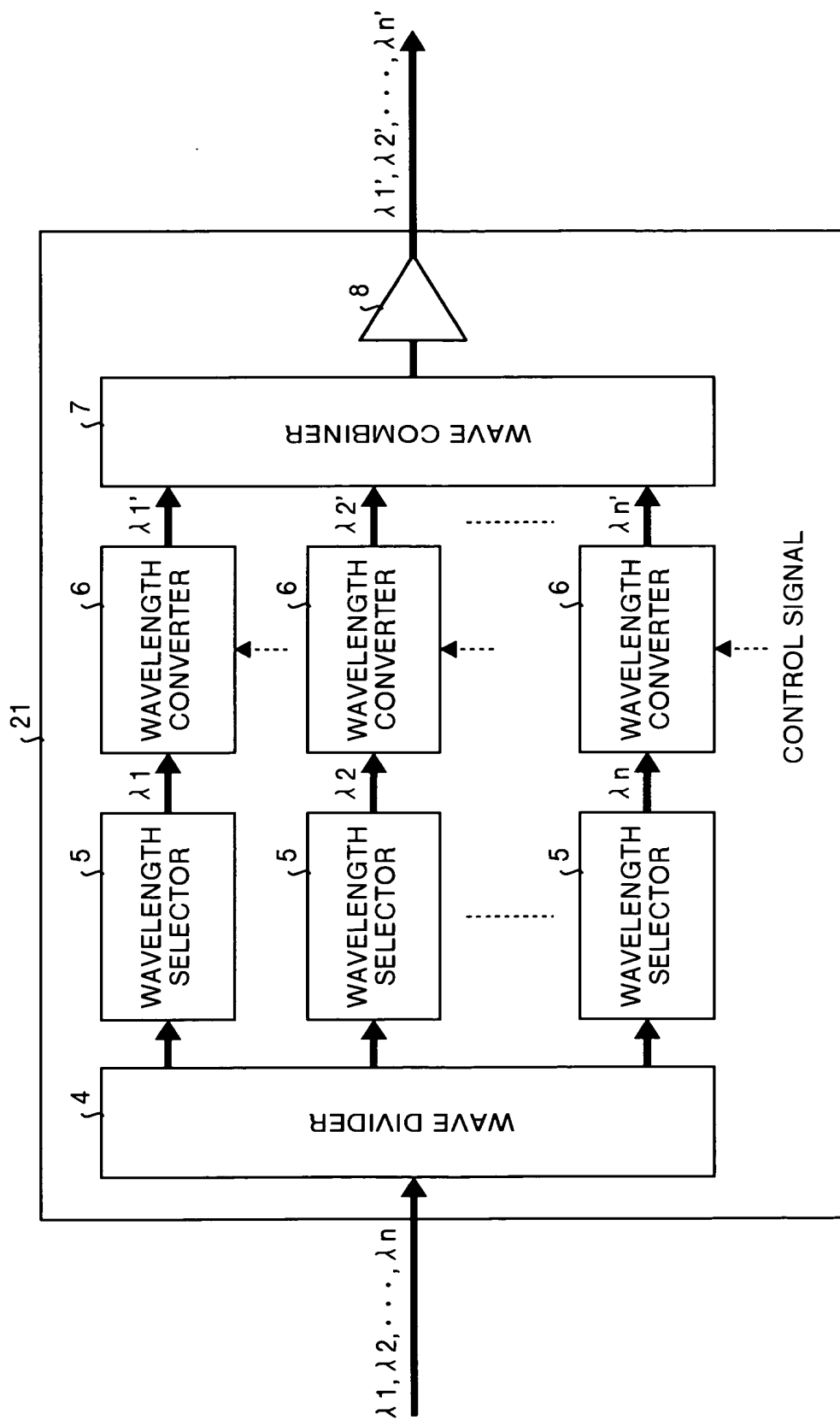


FIG. 6

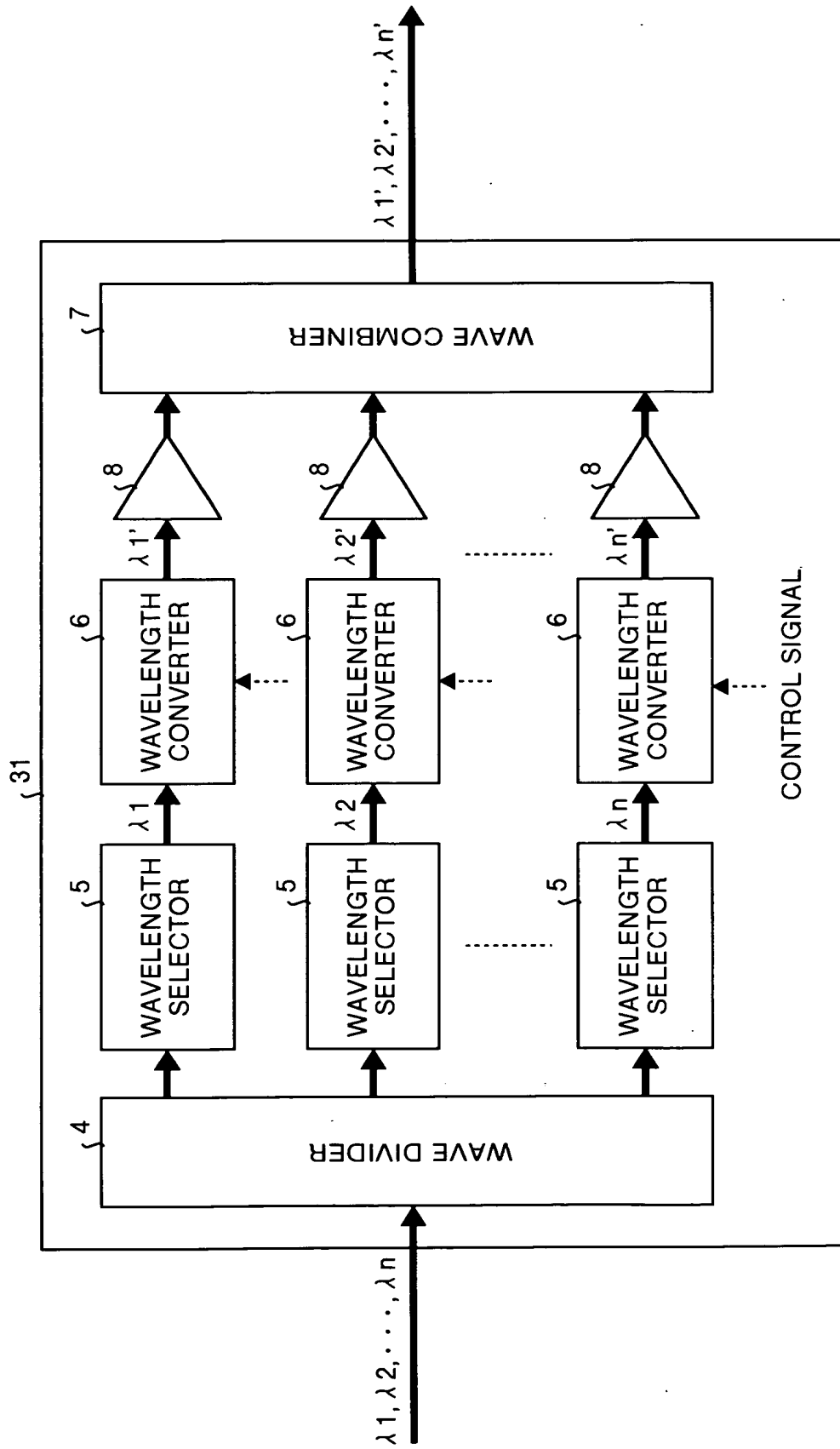


FIG.7

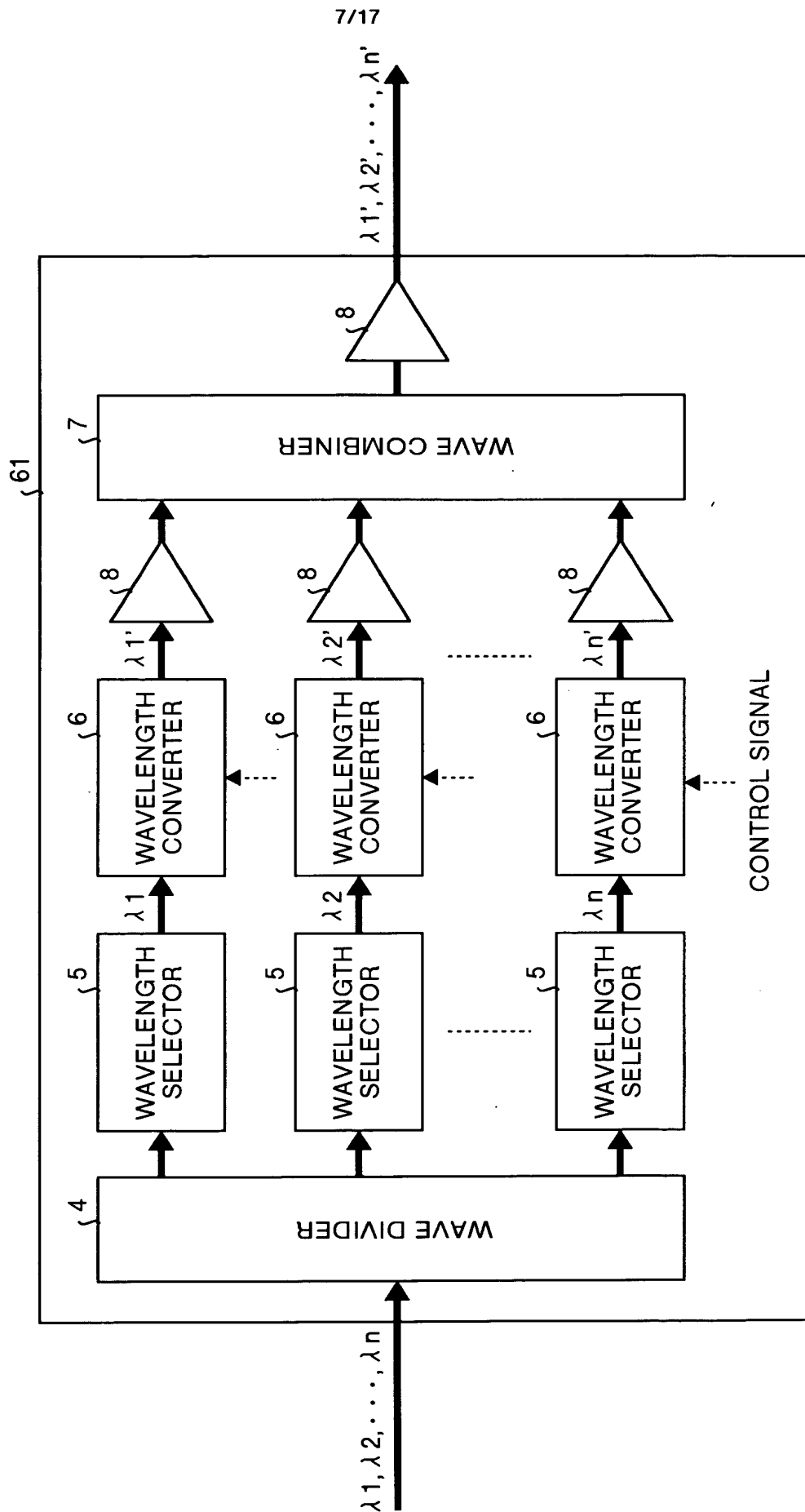


FIG. 8

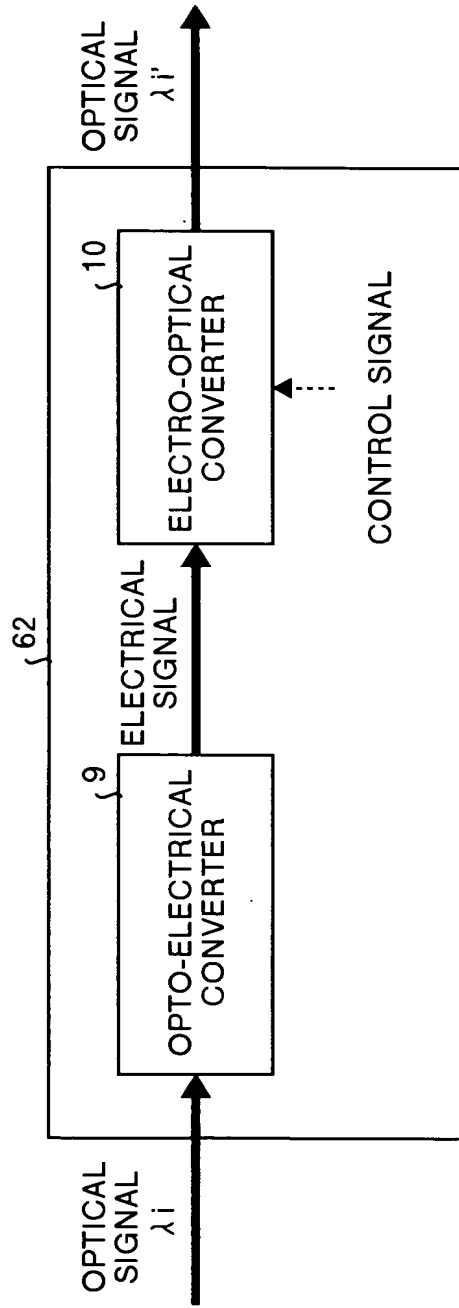


FIG.9

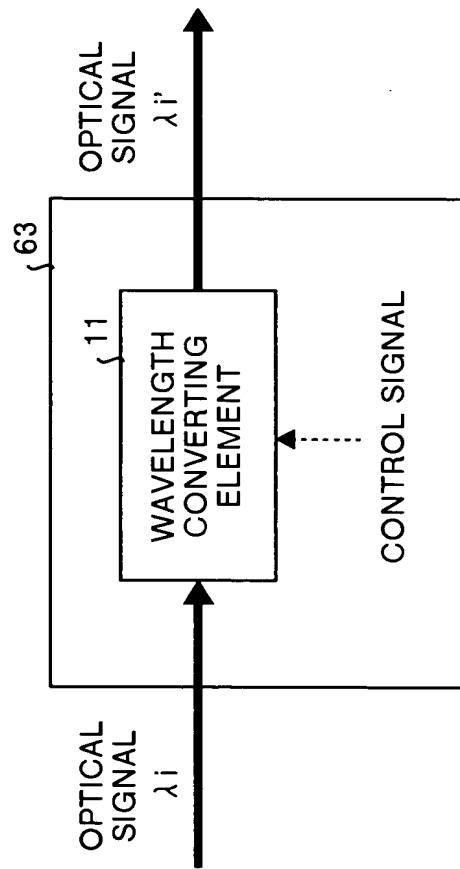


FIG.10

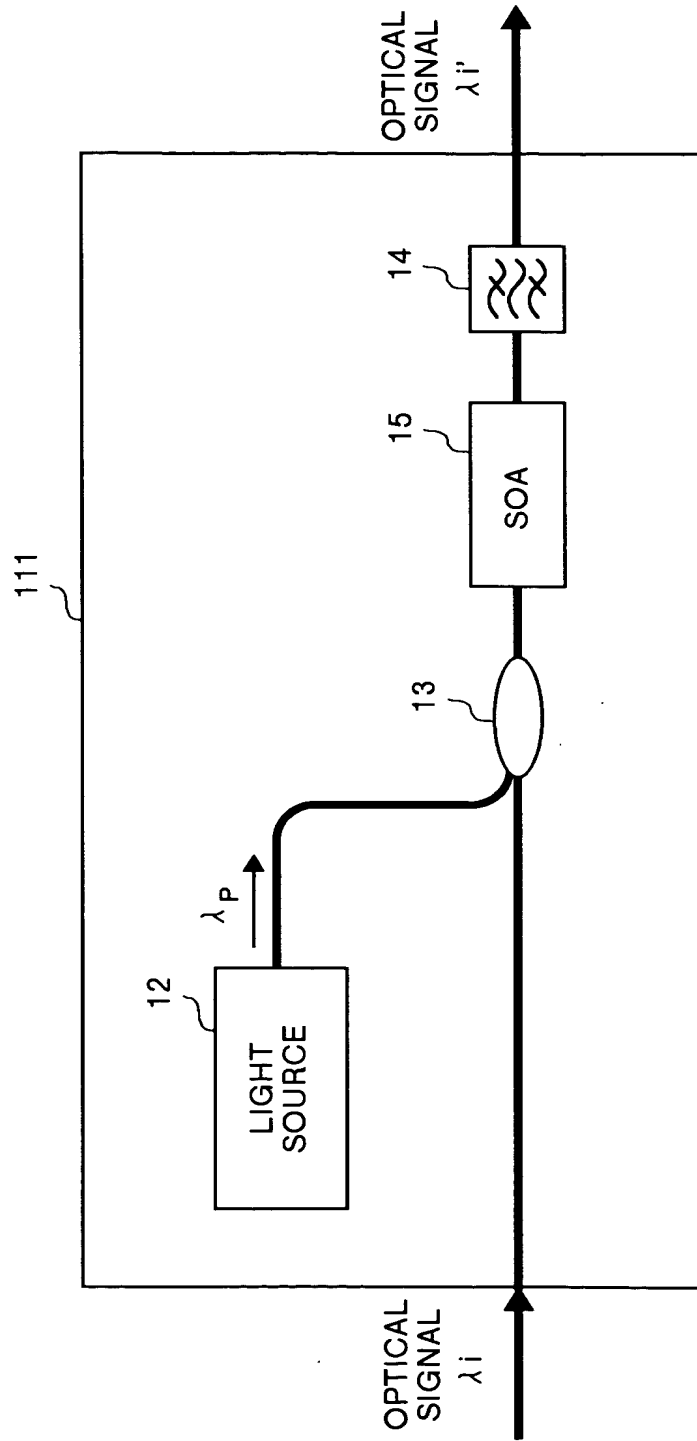


FIG.11

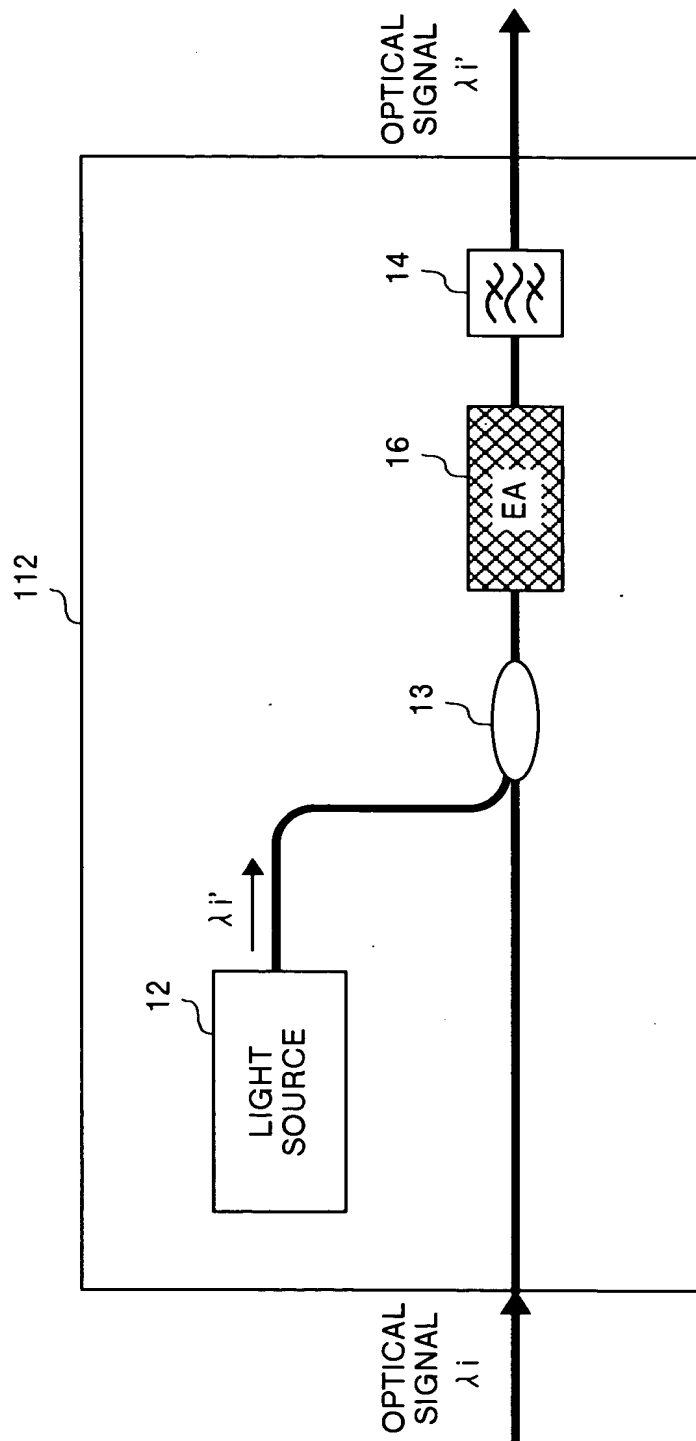


FIG.12

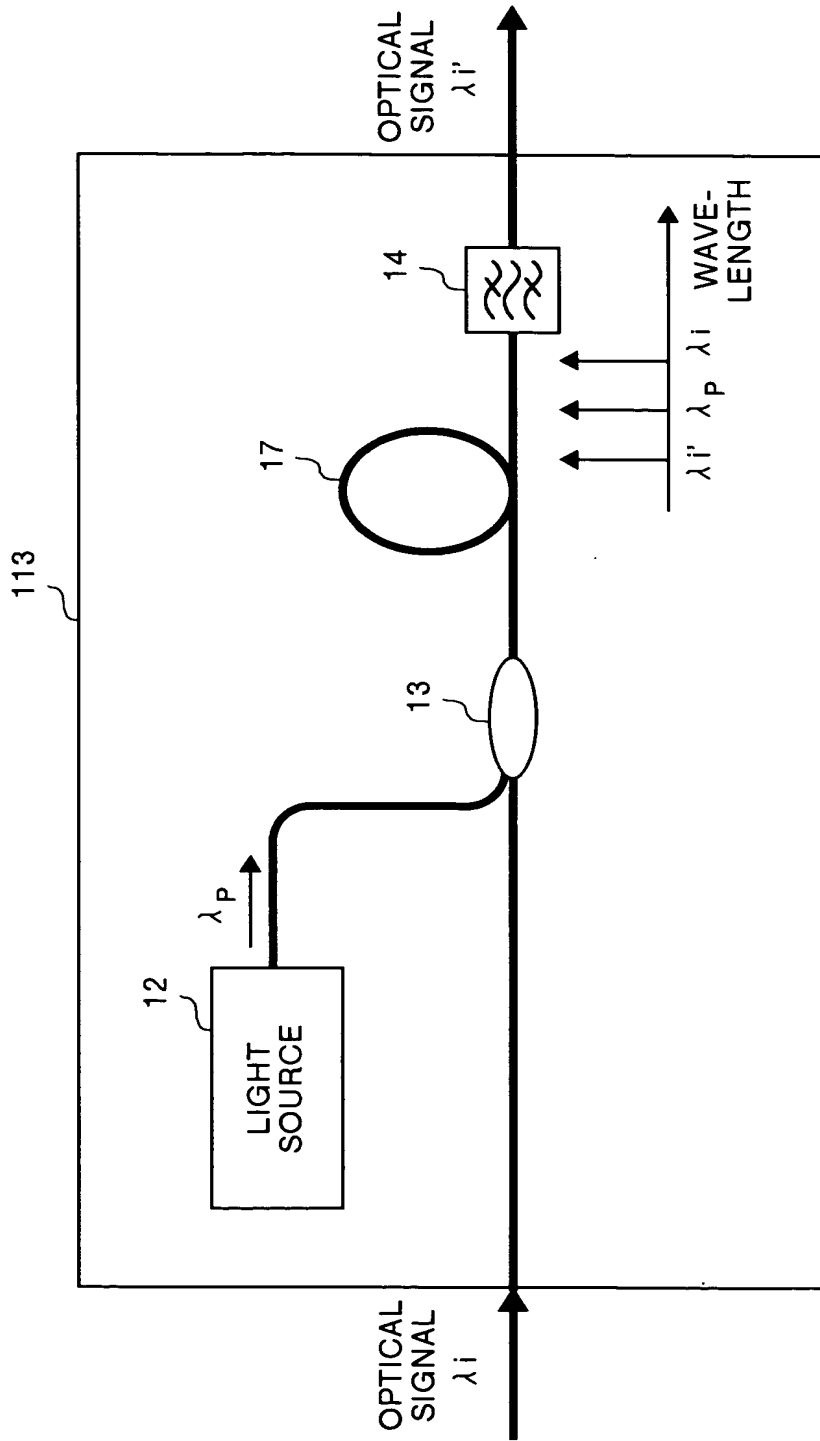


FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of an optical system 113. The system includes a light source 12, a waveguide 13, a lens 17, and a wave-length component 14. The input optical signal λ_i enters the system from the left. The light source 12 is connected to the waveguide 13 via a fiber or waveguide, with the signal labeled λ_P . The waveguide 13 contains a lens 17. After the lens 17, the signal passes through the wave-length component 14. The output of the system is an optical signal $\lambda_{i'}$. A vertical axis on the right is labeled WAVE-LENGTH and has tick marks for $\lambda_{i'}$, λ_P , and λ_i .

FIG.13A

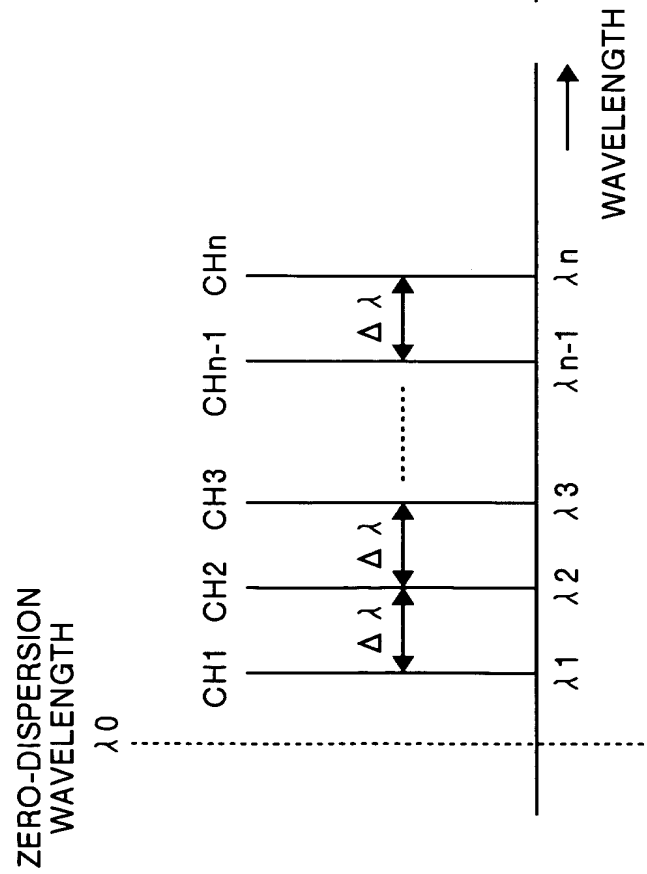


FIG.13B

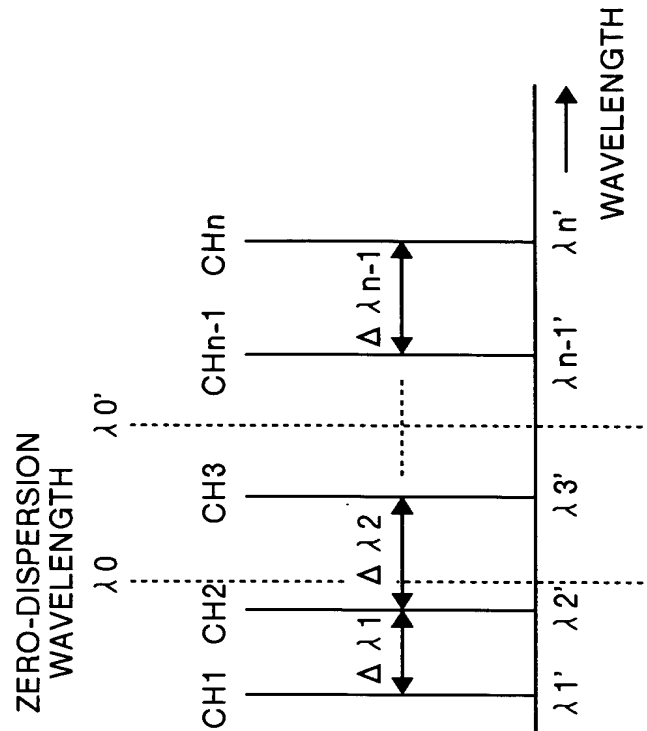


FIG. 14A

FIG.14A

ZERO-DISPERSION
WAVELENGTH

λ_0

CH1 CH2 CH3 CHn-1 CHn

$\Delta\lambda_1$ $\Delta\lambda_2$

$\Delta\lambda_{n-1}$

λ_1 λ_2 λ_3

λ_{n-1} λ_n

WAVELENGTH

FIG.14B

ZERO-DISPERSION
WAVELENGTH

λ_0'

CH1 CH2 CH3 CHn-1 CHn

$\Delta\lambda$ $\Delta\lambda$

$\Delta\lambda$

λ_1' λ_2' λ_3'

λ_{n-1}' λ_n'

WAVELENGTH

FIG.15A

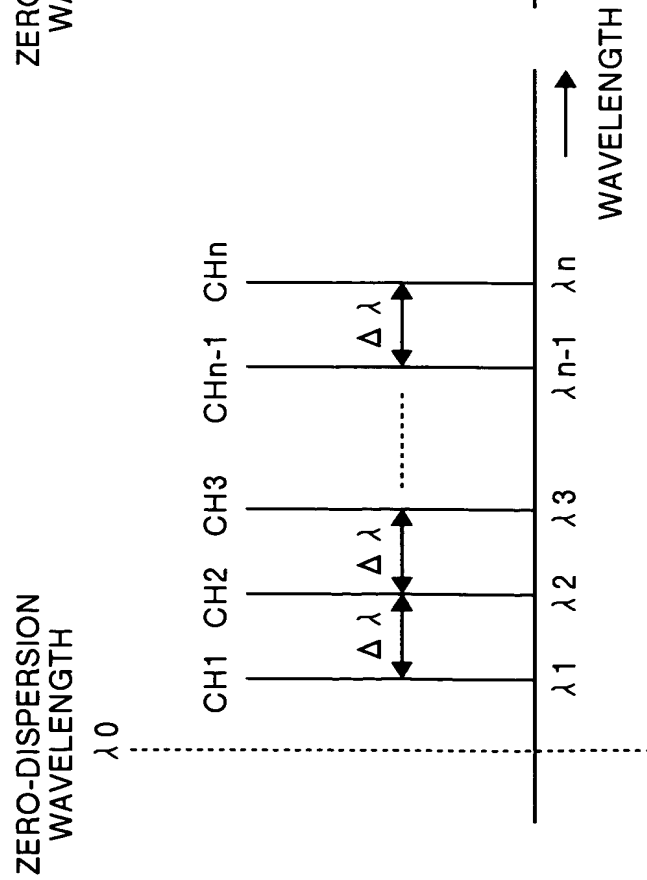


FIG.15B

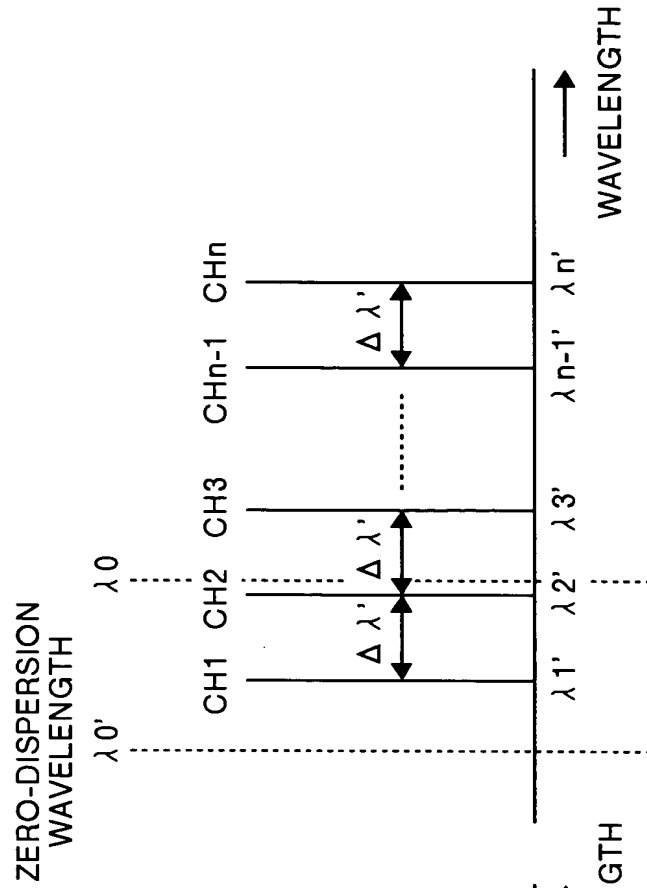


FIG.16A

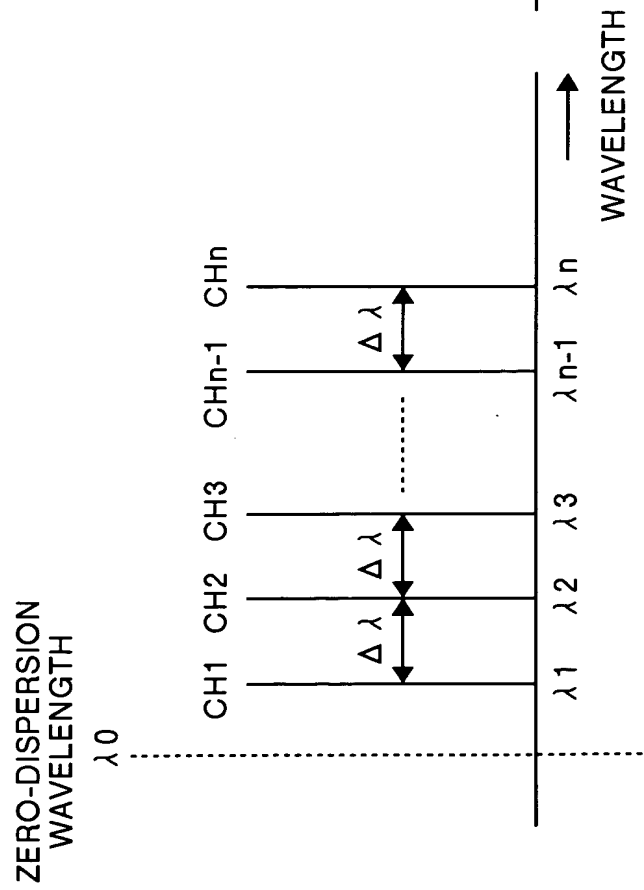


FIG.16B

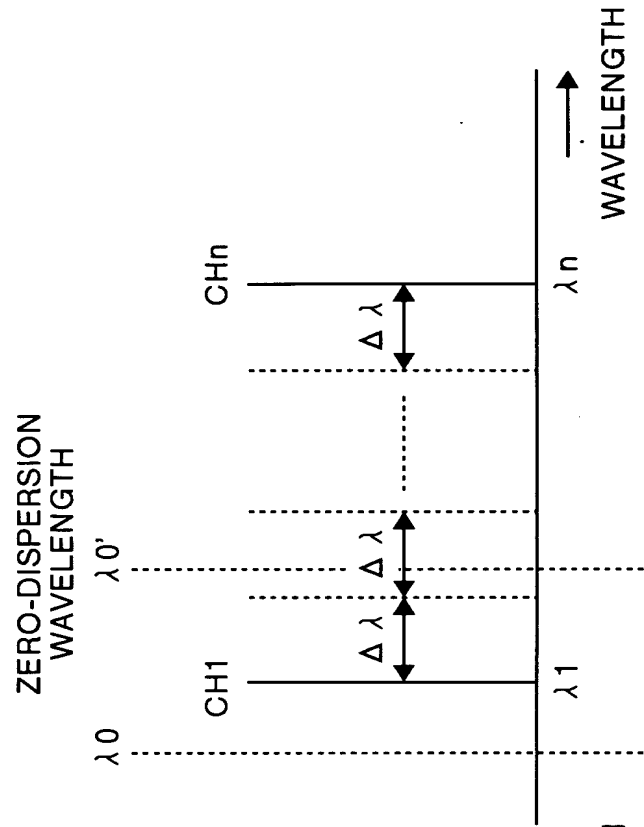


FIG.17

